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Cabinet Adopts Decision

To Raise Markedly Salaries of Teachers in Common Education Field

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decision to raise the salaries of the teachers of the schools at all levels in the field of common education.

Under the decision the salaries of the teachers in the schools of common education at all levels and kindergarten teachers will rise by some 40 per cent on an average, of which the salaries of primary school teachers by an average of 45.2 per cent, beginning October 1, 1967.

The decision points out:

Our people have registered enormous successes in the domain of people's education under the correct education policy and wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A genuinely popular education system under which everyone can study has been established and a thorough, free compulsory education is conducted in our country.

The seven-year compulsory secondary school education was replaced by the universal nine-year compulsory technical education on April 1 this year.

The enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education is a great victory of the people's education programme of our Party and brilliant fruition of the profound solicitude of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung for the education of the younger generation.

Under the correct leadership of the Party and the Government of the Republic, the teachers' ranks of the schools at all levels have been awakened politically and ideologically and have been firmly built up as a Red group faithful to the Party and the revolution.

The Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung have bestowed high pride and honour on the teachers in charge of education of the younger generation and trained them as ardent revolutionaries and Communists, always directing special solicitude to them.

Laying stress on the task of enhancing the general level of school education a stage higher in connection with the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education, the decision continues:

It is a task of weighty importance on which depends the victory or defeat of our revolution to bring up the younger generation through successful school education as ardent revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the Party and the Leader, as learned and useful personnel possessing scientific and technical knowledge. The teachers are those directly taking charge of the education of the younger generation, educators of society and irontrankers in the cultural revolution.

To fulfil with credit this honourable and weighty duty the entire teachers should, first of all, have high consciousness as revolutionaries and high quality as educators by firmly arming themselves with the only ideas of our Party and revolutionizing and *working-class-izing* themselves.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who has consistently directed particular care to the teachers in charge of the education of the younger generation, put forward recently again directions and concrete ways for markedly raising the salaries of the teachers in the schools of common education at all levels to show greater social respect and render better treatment to the teachers. This is another expression of deep trust and profound solicitude of the Party and the Leader for the teachers.

It is of very important significance in letting the teachers have a greater honour and pride and enhancing the social authority of the educators to see that they are given high social treatment and held in respect by the whole society, the Cabinet decision points out.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent a telegram of greetings on September 30 to President Modibo Keita on the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent on September 22 a congratulatory telegram to Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, upon his 65th birthday.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent on September 25 a telegram of greetings to Colonel Abdullah Sallal, President of the Yemeni Arab Republic, on the fifth anniversary of the revolution of the Yemeni Arab Republic, national holiday of the Yemeni people.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent a telegram of greetings on September 28 to Major General Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria, on the seventh anniversary of the independence of Nigeria.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent a telegram of greetings on September 29 to Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus, on the seventh anniversary of the independence.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent a telegram of greetings on September 30 to El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the Federal Republic of the Cameroons, on the Unification Day of the Federal Republic of the Cameroons.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent a telegram of greetings on September 30 to Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the 18th anniversary of the founding of the C.P.R.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on September 30 a message of greetings to Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the ninth anniversary of Guinea's independence.

Premier Kim Il Sung Commends Model Students

Premier Kim Il Sung commended model students on the occasion of the Students' Day. On October 1 a meeting took place at the open-air theatre in the Moranbong Youth Park to convey the Premier's certificates of merit and gifts to model students.

Vice-Premier Choe Yong Jin conveyed Premier's citations and gifts to Ji Gum So'n, student of the history faculty of Kim Il Sung University and 50 other students from schools at all levels, who, upholding the education policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, set an example in the acquirement of advanced science and technique and in the life of organisation to become the reliable Red soldiers of the Party.

Central Election Committee Starts Work

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as was already reported, issued on September 25 a decree on holding the election to the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, on November 25 and the elections to the People's Assemblies of provinces (or cities directly under the central authority), cities (or districts), counties and *ri* (or townships or workers' settlements or *dong*) on November 30.

The entire Korean people received the news with great joy and deep emotion.

They are fully resolved to greet the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and the local organs of state power, happy events of the nation, with a high degree of political enthusiasm and achievements in labour and go to the polls to further consolidate the people's state power.

The Central Election Committee, formed with representatives of political parties and public organizations as well as other representatives to organize and guide the elections, started work.

At its meeting on September 26, the Central Election Committee discussed a series of problems for the successful guarantee of the elections.

Supreme People's Assembly Supports Political Programme of SVNFL

The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation held an emergency meeting some time ago and adopted a political programme. Vu Ngoc Ho, Chief of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang, called on Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and conveyed to him the political programme of the SVNFL.

The Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly called on September 30 an enlarged meeting and discussed the question of supporting the SVNFL political programme.

The meeting was attended by members of the SPA Presidium, members of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front and ministers.

The meeting expressed full support to the political programme of the SVNFL, the only genuine rep-

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Red Cross Society Issues Statement

IF JAPANESE AUTHORITIES WRECK REPATRIATION OPERATION OF KOREANS IN JAPAN, IT WOULD BE UNABLE TO ESCAPE A STERN JUDGEMENT AS A HEINOUS FOE OF JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIANISM

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on September 27 a statement in connection with the unilateral rupture by the Japanese Red Cross delegation of the talks between Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates for the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan.

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Support to Political Programme of SVNFL

(Continued from Page 1)

resentaive of the entire South Vietnamese people, and warmly hailed the brilliant victories and successes scored by the entire South Vietnamese people under the clear-sighted leadership of the SVNFL in the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle for liberating the South, defending the North and achieving the reunification of their country.

The meeting pointed out that the newly adopted political programme of the SVNFL, in which the former ten-point programme had been inherited and developed, clearly indicated before the South Vietnamese people a path for beating U.S. imperialism and building an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prospering South Vietnam.

The meeting also unanimously stressed that the political programme is a document of enormous political significance, indeed, which correctly indicates the line and policy of the SVNFL for the anti U.S. national-salvation struggle and reflects the firm determination of the 14 million South Vietnamese people to fight the enemy and win victory.

Today the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, for its just cause and correct policy, has become the sole, genuine representative of the entire South Vietnamese people and its international prestige is rising higher and higher, winning the powerful support of the world's anti-imperialist forces.

The successes made by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation are a shining pattern for the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples fighting for national liberation, independence and freedom.

The Korean people regard the achievements made by the SVNFL and the South Vietnamese people as their own and most fervently hail them.

The Korean people resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists' scheme for the expansion of aggressive war and strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists halt immediately, unconditionally and definitively the aggressive war in South Vietnam and the barbarous bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and pull out of South Vietnam at once.

The meeting expressed unqualified support to the just stand and demand of the Government of the D.R.V. and the SVNFL that the Vietnam question should be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves free from any interference of outside forces on the basis of the four-point position of the Government of the D.R.V. and the five-point statement of the SVNFL—the only way for the solution of the Vietnam question.

The meeting once again manifested the resolve of the entire Korean people to fight ever more staunchly against the U.S. and Japanese imperialist aggressors and do everything in their power to assist, in all adversities, the brotherly Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the forty million Korean people, who stated that **"we will continue to give firm support and encouragement to the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle and always fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese brothers."**

U.A.R. Journal Introduces Premier Kim Il Sung's Report to Conference of Workers' Party of Korea

The August issue of **Al Katib**, an influential theoretical journal in the United Arab Republic, introduced the report made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held in October last year.

Under the blockletter headline "On the Anti-Imperialist Joint Action" and sub-title "Example of Socialist Ideas in the World," the journal carried, together with the portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, a detailed summary of the first part of the report—"On the International Situation and Some Problems Arising in the International Communist Movement"—in 14 pages.

In the introduction, the journal said:

After the end of World War II, the Korean people were the first to stand up against the direct armed attack of the United States. At that time, the Korean people aspired to the reunification of their country and the completion of their national and social revolution. They gave a serious lesson to the U.S. aggressors wearing camouflage of the U.N. flag. U.S. General MacArthur and U.S. troops realized the fortitude of the Korean people. The rulers in Washington realised that it was impossible to set foot in Asia.

Oblivious of this lesson, the United States is today stretching its tentacles to Vietnam and repeating the same act. However, it is having a miserable lot, the journal said. It stressed the significance of the experiences of the heroic Korean people accumulated in the great struggle in which they inflicted a decisive defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

It is important for the world's revolutionaries to know the view of the Korean people and the Korean leaders on the development of the world situation, the journal said, and it went on:

The questions holding an important place in the report of Premier Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Workers' Party of Korea, are the very ones that interest the Arab peoples greatly, that is, the questions on the struggle against U.S. imperialism and on ways and means of securing conditions and possibilities for the successful carrying out of this struggle.

Premier Kim Il Sung referred in great detail to the great task of fighting against U.S. imperialism in Asia. This is directly connected with the general situation in Asia, Africa and Latin America including the Near and Middle East. Premier Kim Il Sung called attention to the fact that today the U.S. imperialists may try to relax tension in Europe in order to concentrate all their forces on putting down the liberation movement in Asia.

The revolutionary leader of Korea proposed to open a new front of struggle against U.S. imperialism on a world-wide scale and called for dispersing the forces of U.S. imperialism to give it coup de grace.

What Premier Kim Il Sung reiterated in the report was the question of joint struggle against imperialism.

On the basis of the experiences of the Korean people's struggle, he made a concrete analysis of the current international situation in which the aggression of U.S. imperialism is being intensified throughout the world.

The world's revolutionaries today are greatly interested in the questions as to how to mobilise the revolutionary forces in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and how to overcome difficulties in the struggle, the journal wrote, and it continued: Only practical struggle can test the correctness or incorrectness of ideas. Incorrect ideas mean ones which are not beneficial to the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Ideas can be judged only by practical action.

Pointing to the fact that Premier Kim Il Sung emphasized that one should oppose U.S. imperialism and support the world revolutionary movement, the journal wrote: This is in concordance with the interests of the national-liberation movement in the world, and the Arab world in particular.

The line of struggle put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung in his report is different in principle from the methods of these or those countries, the journal stressed. **(KCNA)**

Great Vitality of the New Line

A high tide of socialist construction is sweeping the whole country which is seething with a revolutionary upsurge.

Our working people are putting spurs to the Chollima (winged horse) onrush on all fronts of socialist construction, in order to carry out the resolutions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Thanks to the heightened zeal of the masses, factories and other enterprises have fulfilled the year's production assignments in succession, and new factories and mills are being commissioned earlier than the set time.

The Ryongsong Machinery Plant which stands in the forefront of the big upsurge in the country, is daily registering one innovation after another by intensifying the collective technical innovation. In August, it registered a 2.5-fold increase in the production of compressors and a two-fold increase in the output of winches compared with the results in July, topped the production assignments for August by 70.6 per cent; finished by the early part of August the production of equipment for the manufacture of zinc-plated sheets which was originally planned to be completed by the first quarter of next year.

Workers of this plant are now doubling the originally planned output.

At the Hungnam Combined Fertilizer Plant, workers have increased the efficiency of the synthesis towers by 10-15 per cent or more.

Workers of the February 8 Vinalon Factory have raised their factory's production capacity 1.3—1.5-fold by exploring and using the available means to the greatest possible extent.

Workers of the Bon-gung Combined Chemical Plant have registered a 1.5-fold increase in the output of vinyl chloride by finishing the equipment expansion project, which was originally planned to be completed by the end of the year, namely, four months ahead of schedule.

Revolutionary high tide in production and construction is rising not only in Hamhung but also in all other parts of the country.

Workers of the Rak-won Machinery Plant have doubled the output of four cubic-metre excavators, quadrupled the production of well-drilling machines, doubled the production of oxygen and nitrogen separators and other ordinary machines compared with the early part of the year.

The machine-building industry as a whole exceeded by 10.9 per cent the production plan for August, thereby increasing the output of machinery by 25 per cent compared with the same period of the preceding year.

At the Gangso'n Steel Plant, workers have boosted to the level of 400,000 tons the capacity of a rolling equipment which was, according to their original resolve, to produce 250,000 tons this year. They have been exceeding the daily production assignments by 30-50 per cent or more by maintaining the spirits with which they overfulfilled by 3.2 per cent the production assignments for the first six months of the year.

With the anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (Oct. 10) approaching, our papers are carrying animating news of the fulfilment of the year's production assignments at factories and other enterprises of various fields of the economy in different parts of the country.

The great upsurge in socialist construction taking place in our country demonstrates convincingly the indestructible vitality of the new line set out by General Secretary Kim Il Sung at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year, a line of conducting economic construction in parallel with defence buildup.

The line of conducting economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding is a basic strategic line of our Party which has been implemented for years now in the light of the change of the situation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the Party Conference: **"It is of paramount importance in our revolutionary struggle and construction work today to reorganize the whole work of socialist construction in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and, especially, to carry on the building of the economy and defences in parallel so as to increase our defence capacity in the light of the enemy's aggressive schemes."**

Only when both of the tasks of economic construction and defence upbuilding are carried out successfully, it is possible to defend reliably the gains of the revolution and the security of the socialist motherland against the aggression of the enemy, consolidate the economic power of the country, display the advantages of socialist system in all spheres, hasten the nation-wide victory of our revolution and contribute to the development of the world revolutionary movement.

This line is a manifestation of our Party's independent position to carry out to the end the Korean revolution on its own responsibility and an expression of its unshakable revolutionary stand to oppose the aggressive schemes of the U.S.-led imperialists under any circumstances and defend thoroughly the interests of the revolution.

This is why our people have enthusiastically supported this line and risen like one man to implement it thoroughly.

When our working people were coming out to carry out the decisions of the Party Conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance in the Hamhung area. During his guidance he visited the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant, explained to the workers there the current situation in which the American imperialists are conducting more openly acts of provocation to launch another war and the importance of the Party line adopted at the Party Conference of conducting economic construction in parallel with defence buildup, and expressed his conviction that they will continue to hold the honour of victors by leading the struggle to implement the Party's new line, too, and bringing about a fresh revolutionary upsurge, as they had faithfully carried out the revolutionary tasks the Party assigned to them at each period in the past and made good achievements.

The personal guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung inspired with a great pride and deeply moved all the workers, technicians and office employees of the plant and encouraged them to a great revolutionary upsurge.

Having risen up in a body with an unusual determination to answer the deep trust and expectations of the Party and the Leader at any cost, the workers of this plant resolved to turn out, over their original quota of production, equipments necessary for economic construction and defence upbuilding including the equipment for the production of zinc- and tin-plated sheets and the equipment for the expansion project of anthracite gasification at the Hungnam Combined Chemical Fertiliser Plant. They explored inner reserves and introduced new techniques into production, pooling their wisdom and strength; they unfolded a tense drive saving every minute and second and increased twice and thrice the efficiency of labour everywhere, thus translating their determination into practice.

A spark enkindled by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Ryongsong Machinery Plant spread like a prairie fire and swept all branches of the national economy and brought about the victorious advance of revolutionary upsurge as we see today.

The revolutionary upsurge taking place in our country at present is a manifestation of the boundless fidelity to the Party and the Leader of our working class and the toiling people who accept unconditionally any difficult revolutionary task and carry it through to the end with might and main once they are called upon to do so by the Party and the Leader.

Looking back on a significant year of revolution and construction after the Party Conference, our people have once again felt the honour and happiness that they are making continued advance rallied behind the respected and beloved Leader who put forward correct lines and policies in every period and stage and leads the whole Party and the people to one victory after another, adopting a firm stand of principle and with an extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

It was thanks to the seasoned leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung that we could beat back the enemy at home and abroad and build a socialist society free from exploitation and oppression, and that we could lay the firm foundation of an independent national economy and convert our backward agricultural country into a socialist industrial and agricultural state, victoriously overcoming many-fold difficulties and obstacles.

The great revolutionary upsurge taking place in our country is a lawful phenomenon that has resulted from the correct lines and policies of our Party, the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great political and moral unity of our people who are marching ahead firmly rallied around him with one mind and will.

AMONG THE PEOPLE

He Is the First People's Deputy

Chu Ryon Jong

Our people have clearly realized through their experience in real life that nothing is more valuable than the people's state power.

Whenever I recall the bitter past before the liberation, I think once again of how much I owe to our state power that has brought us freedom and happiness and promises us a brighter future.

To set up this people's state power, the Korean Communists led by General Kim Il Sung waged a sanguinary anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years.

Thanks to this struggle, the Korean people could set up a genuine people's state power in their country without delay after the liberation.

My heart is full of deep emotion when I recall the events that took place at the time of the historic democratic election held for the first time in our country.

It was, I remember, on October 16 when the nomination of candidates for the provincial, city and county people's committees was in progress at all constituencies on the eve of the election day—November 3, 1946.

That day workers of the Hukryong Colliery where I was working then and people of Samdung sub-county, in their holiday best, thronged the playground of the Samdung Primary School from early morning.

That day was a happy day when we met General Kim Il Sung who had been nominated as a candidate at our constituency.

In one corner of the playground peasants were dancing to the accompaniment of *sae-nap* (a Korean wind instrument similar to the trumpet — Ed.) and drums, and in another corner a colliers' brass band was fiercely playing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Children were skipping about for joy weaving their way through the crowds of grown-ups. Elderly men were having talks with zest.

It was the biggest turn-out ever in Samdung sub-county and never before had there been such an animated occasion.

In the middle of the playground gathered a group of people and they were having a conversation. Out of curiosity, I went to them.

A 68-year-old man named Baek and a few other elderly men were narrating an impressive story of how they were received by General Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang on the previous day.

Here is an account of the circumstances that enabled them to meet General Kim Il Sung.

Two representatives of the population of the sub-county went to Pyongyang to tell General Kim Il Sung that a meeting of the population of Samdung subcounty a few days earlier had nominated him as a candidate for the South Pyong-an Provincial People's Committee.

General Kim Il Sung was very glad when he learned on what business the representatives of the sub-county's population had come. He said he was very thankful to the sub-county's population for nominating him as a candidate for the people's committee.

The representatives of the sub-county's population told the General several things unreservedly and said:

"Dear General, old men and women folks in our Samdung subcounty are planning to come to see you on behalf of the sub-county's population."

"I ought to have called on the old folks before they come. I'm very glad to hear that they are coming to see me. When they come, I'll meet them. Put aside all other business," said the General.

On the following day, Baek and other old men and women folks as well as workers, peasants and students—12 in all—made a call on the General on behalf of the population of the sub-county....

Elderly man Baek looked around after he gave an account of how he was offered a chance to visit the General. And he continued:

"He received us so kindly that I, breaking down all reserve, told him what I had had in mind: 'I ought to have paid a visit to you earlier. I've put off my visit until today and, as a citizen of this country, I'm very sorry for it.' Having listened to me, the General said: 'Don't mention it. I ought to have called on you old men and women before you come to see me. And you have taken the trouble to come. I'm really sorry for that. I think we shall have chances to meet often.'

"These words of the General deeply touched me."

Elderly man Baek paused for a while to calm down his excitement. Then, using gesture, he spoke of how the General had explained in detail the significance of the election, of the concern the General had shown for the farming and of how the General had asked the old folks whether their children were growing up well. The old folks gathered there vied with each other in giving an exhaustive account of how they had opened their hearts to the General.

"I was seated in front of the General. I made a request of him without reserve: 'Dear General, people in our Samdung sub-county are very happy to have nominated you as a candidate. The biggest wish of them, men and women, young and old, is to meet you. We know you are busy administering the state affairs. Yet we are eagerly looking forward to your visit to our sub-county.'

The General said: 'Thank you. I will devotedly work, bearing in mind the confidence you place in me and your expectations. I will see to it that I have an opportunity to make a call on you.'

"An elderly woman seated by me chimed in, soliciting like a child. 'Dear General, we shall be happy if you would go with us tomorrow, if possible.'

"The General, with a smile, said: 'Yes, I'll come without fail. I promise you that I will go tomorrow.'

"The General is coming to our Samdung today, keeping the words he gave us old folks. This is the happiest event we've ever had."

Hardly repressing his deep emotion, elderly man Baek danced rightfully after he had finished this narration. People around, too, were overjoyed at hearing him, danced swinging their arms, to the accompaniment of a singing.

More and more people joined and presently the dancing group swelled.

At about half past three in the afternoon, a news spread all over the playground that the General was coming.

The General's car pulled up at a considerable distance from the crowds and he walked toward them.

Old folks and women went up to him and greeted him. He kindly took the salute of each of them and answered it. It was long, therefore, before he reached the place appointed for a mass meeting.

"Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

Cheers rose shaking the earth. With a big turn-out, the playground was closely packed. Some people, therefore, got on the nearby roofs and, waving their quets, cheered at the top of their voice.

Presently, vice-chairman of the sub-county people's committee declared the meeting open. After it, the General appeared on the rostrum amid loud cheers and applause.

With the thought that we had nominated as a people's deputy General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot who had for 15 years waged a sanguinary struggle for the freedom and independence of the country against the villainous Japanese imperialists, I felt happy, overjoyed, deeply impressed and excited the moment I saw him for the first time.

A little while later, a dead silence fell over the playground, with the crowds focussing their attention on him.

The General dwelt on the prevailing situation at home and abroad and the significance of the first democratic election, expressed his thanks to the people for having nominated him as a candidate and said he would devotedly work to carry out the democratic tasks more thoroughly.

The crowds, who were to go to the polls in the first democratic election, with a rejoicing over the liberation and enjoying the benefit of the democratic reforms to their hearts' content, and who were feeling proud as their meeting was honoured with the presence of General Kim Il Sung, the perspicacious leader of the Korean nation, gave loud, prolonged cheers, shouting "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" even after he had finished his speech.

After the mass meeting, with the General had a talk with workers, peasants, youths and students.

The General was having a lively talk with them when elderly man Baek, who had learned a little belatedly that the General was talking with electors about the future of the country, opened the door and entered the room.

"Dear General, I beg your pardon for being late."

"Oh, it's you, my dear elderly man. Come over here and sit down, please."

The General rose from his seat, clasped the elderly man's hands, offered his seat to him, offered him a cigarette and personally gave him a light.

Overcome with emotion, the elderly man was at a loss what to do.

The General kindly asked the elderly man about his family and said:

"Aren't you in need, sending many children to school, dear old man?"

"No, sir. To us peasants who had lived in dire poverty in the pre-liberation days, you, Dear General, gave land, so that we are free from worries and cares now."

Saying that he was near bitter tears when he recalled how he had slaved until his back broke under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, elderly man Baek remarked that, old as he was, he would work harder lest he should repeat the bitterness of a stateless people.

At this moment, a representative of peasants rose from his seat and said:

"Dear General, we thank you for the distribution of land to us."

"It was not I that gave you land. You demanded land and won it by your struggle. Land, mountains and rivers have now become your property, the people's property. Therefore, you have to tend with good care the property of the country and the people and work with all your might for your own happiness and for the happiness of the succeeding generations. The more you work, the better your livelihood will be."

That day the General spoke not to us workers representatives of peasants. To the representatives of workers, he explained the significance of the Labour Law and the role the working class should play in building a state. He minutely told the women who had been freed from the two-fold and three-fold subordination that they should take an active part in public activities.

The General explained so plainly the significance of the first democratic elections and the prospects of the development of our country that the picture of a unified, independent Korea in the future seemed to be unfolding before our eyes.

The General enjoyed the day along with the electors, even taking supper with us laying aside all formalities.

That day I was further convinced that the General is an honourable personality who really regards the people's joy as his own and, among the people, shares joys, the sweets and bitters with them.

He talked with the population of the sub-county for a long time that day and it was late in the evening that he left for home.

We turned out on the street and saw him off, raising our lanterns toward him.

The General's car passed under a pine arch erected in honour of the election at the entrance to the street and left Samdung. But the cheers of the crowds did not subside.

(To be continued)

KOREA-CONGO (B) CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

The 1967-68 working plan for the implementation of the agreement on cultural co-operation between Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of the Congo (B) was signed recently in Brazzaville, according to a report from the Congolese capital.

The working plan based on the agreement on cultural co-operation signed between the two countries on December 10, 1966 envisages exchange of experiences and establishment of bonds in the educational, cultural and sports fields.

An agreement on postal exchange was also signed between the two countries.

The agreement envisages a regular exchange of newspapers and periodicals.

(KCNA)

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The statement reads in full:

The delegate of the Japanese Red Cross Society unilaterally broke up on September 23 the talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates for extending without amendment the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan.

The reactionary Sato government of Japan and its followers instigated by the U.S. imperialists have revealed in all its nakedness before the world their original criminal intention to wreck by hook or by crook the repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan.

This clearly shows that the Japanese authorities are trampling underfoot the elementary norms of international law and international practice, humanitarian principles and the idea of Red Cross, are openly refusing to clear the historical crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in the past and trying to evade the legal and moral obligation to ensure the repatriation work of the Korean nationals in Japan.

The existing agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan is a bilateral agreement signed between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organisations and the talks in Moscow for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement were bilateral talks held under agreement between the Red Cross organizations of the two countries. The Japanese Red Cross Society, therefore, has no right whatsoever to repeal unilaterally the existing repatriation agreement signed between the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Japanese Red Cross Society or rupture at will the bilateral talks for extending it without revision.

The outrageous act of the Japanese side unilaterally rupturing the talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates for the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan, is a perfidy rarely to be seen in the history of international relations.

It is also a criminal act flouting the vital question of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and a virulent challenge to the Korean and Japanese peoples and the peace-loving people the world over.

At the talks held for the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan the Japanese side not only adopted an extremely insincere stand from the outset but schemed to break up the talks and return home. The Japanese Red Cross delegate pursued the sly and wicked aim of utilizing the talks to conceal their criminal motive to scrap the repatriation agreement and avoid the denunciation of the peoples of Korea and Japan and world public opinion.

The whole course of the talks clearly shows this.

The Red Cross delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made every consistent,

(Continued on page 4)

Red Cross Society Statement

Yearly Assignments Fulfilled

The working people of our country are further intensifying their drive for increased production to fulfil their yearly plan before the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, upholding the Party's new line on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding. Thus the ranks of hitters of yearly targets are growing in all spheres of the national economy.

In North Hamgyong Province

The Jongsong, Chongjin and Gyonghung farm machine factories fulfilled their yearly assignments.

The workers of these factories made efforts to produce farm machines and implements suitable to the geographical conditions of the inland areas of the northern region with a view to accelerating the technical revolution in the countryside put forward by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country." They manufactured nearly 100 kinds of modern equipment on their own which would contribute to the laying of the firm material and technical foundations of their factories. This resulted in a twofold or threefold increase in the output of farm machines in these factories compared with the corresponding period of last year.

At the Sunchon Chemical Daily Necessities Factory

The workers of this factory overfulfilled their yearly plan by 5 per cent as of September 20. They actively explored latent reserves and consistently improved technical equipment. This led to enhance production capacity 1.3-fold as compared with last year. And the variety of goods also increased twice.

In particular, the workers of the dyestuff workteam introduced new techniques—mechanisation and semi-automation—into a series of production processes with their own efforts. This enabled them to ensure production 1.5-fold more than last year without additional labour.

At the Sinpo Fishery

The fishermen of the Sinpo Fishery out for deep sea fishing are daily attaining innovatory successes. They have already fulfilled their plan for this year's fish catch at 101 per cent in kind and at 105 per cent in industrial output value.

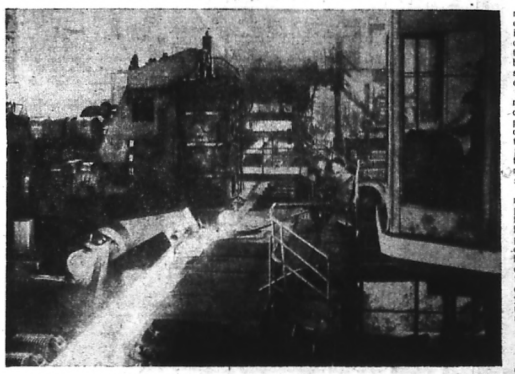
35 Enterprises under the Ministry of Foodstuffs and Daily Necessaries Industries

Thirty-five industrial enterprises under the Ministry of Foodstuffs and Daily Necessaries Industries were reported to have overfulfilled their annual plans on September 26.

The yearly targets were also hit by the Hamhung Oil Colours Factory, Hamhung School Things Factory, Hamju Ironware Factory, the Haeju Precision Machine Parts Factory, Haeju Glassware Factory and the Taetan Disabled Soldiers' Musical Instruments Factory, the Wonsan Packing-materials Factory, Wonsan Stamping Machine Factory.

In the course of fulfilling their yearly assignments, the workers of these factories made effective use of all the available resources by fully tapping the reserves latent in localities and vigorously waging a technical innovation movement.

In this period, they greatly increased the variety of goods and improved their quality to provide the people with greater quantities of better and more durable daily necessaries.



Inside view of the roughing shop at the Songjin Steel Plant

A Great Flow of Steel

At the Songjin Steel Plant, a metallurgical centre in the northern region of Korea, workers are in the final stage of the battle to carry out the goal of fulfilling the year's production assignments by October 10, the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The year's production assignments of the plant, according to chief engineer Ri Gi Ju, are 5 per cent greater than the results of the previous year which were the highest record ever at the plant. It is not an easy fighting task to fulfil these assignments more than two months ahead of schedule.

With intense loyalty that is manifested in their resolve to supply more steel and structural steel for economic construction and defence build-up, workers of this plant, bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge from the beginning of the year, overfulfilled the production assignments for the first half of the year by 15 per cent. In the second half of the year, they are bringing about an unprecedentedly big upsurge by redoubling their efforts.

In the Smelters' Hearts

At the steel workshop, a Double Chollima smelters' workteam was about to release molten metal from a furnace. The smelters were gazing at one spot, standing firm in front of the furnace in defiance of the high temperature.

"In the second half of the year, we more than doubled the output per furnace compared with the early part of the year and finished the year's production assignments as of September 20," said workteam leader Choe Jung San after his team had successfully released the molten metal from the furnace. Asked about where they had explored such reserves, the workteam leader pointed to his chest, remarking: "Reserves exist in the smelters' hearts."

He went on:

"Premier Kim Il Sung, who set forth the new line of building the economy and the defences in parallel at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, said in the instruction he gave in the Hamhung district that a new big revolutionary upsurge must be brought about on all fronts in order to thoroughly carry out this line. We have taken to heart this instruction of our respected and beloved leader. All of us smelters have made up our minds to stand in the forefront of the glorious struggle which is of decisive importance in promoting our revolutionary cause and are now all out to put into effect our resolve."

He explained that, in the first place, they concentrated their efforts on reducing the smelting time and added that there occurred a tangible change in the way his teammates were doing their work.

Some people, when they had hit upon a new idea of technical innovation while they were at home, rushed to the workshop, in spite of the late hour.

By their co-operation, smelters and technicians succeeded in inventing successively new methods of oxygen blast and raw-material and fuel feeding. They manufactured for themselves an oxygen generator whose efficiency is six times as great as an ordinary one.

"We've succeeded in cutting the smelting time by 20 minutes compared with the beginning of the year. Thus we now are able to have two heats in one shift and, moreover, spend one hour giving a helping hand to the next shift," the workteam leader concluded his remarks.

At the induction furnace shop, I met engineer Han Dong Ho from the plant's laboratory.

Covered with sweat, he was working along with a group of smelters. Technical reconstruction of the furnace he had undertaken was nearing completion. Thanks to his devoted endeavours, reconstruction and expansion of scores of induction furnaces were completed in short space of time, with the result that daily output per furnace rose 1.9-2-fold.

At the rolling shop where massive blooming mills were ceaselessly operating, output of rolled steel of various sizes doubled the figure at the beginning of the year. The modernly mechanized forging equipment was doing as well as the rolling equipment.

"Commission of that furnace is of great importance in our finishing the year's production assignments just as we have decided to and in turning out next year more than 1.3-fold as much steel and structural steel as the planned figures, this year," said chief engineer Ri as he was taking me to a newly-built furnace.

Molten Metal of Fidelity

The new one was several times as large as an ordinary electric furnace. Bright molten metal was pouring out of it in torrents.

Saying that "this is another molten metal of fidelity our smelters dedicate to the Party and respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung," chief engineer Ri Gi Ju told me how this furnace was built. His story was very impressive.

It was when the new fighting task of building this furnace was set before the steel plant. Young people at the plant gathered and organised a Mt. Paektu youth shock-brigade." They resolved to undertake all the construction project of the furnace.

"The Party and the Leader called upon us to supply more steel and structural steel for economic construction and defence upbuilding. What should we do to get molten metal out of the furnace more rapidly?" Their discussion was full of ardour.

Shock-brigade member Choe Chun Il said in a fiery tone: "Now I visualise my father who died during the war turning out steel. Let me do the share of two men!" His father Choe In Sik was killed by an enemy bomb during the Patriotic War of Liberation against U.S. imperialist aggression (1950-1953) while getting molten metal out of the furnace at a steel plant together with the steelmakers here.

From the first day, Choe Chun Il put his heart and soul into his work, not leaving his place of work. All other members of the shock-brigade also followed his example. In the daytime, they rushed with their work racing with time, and at night they racked their brains over how to initiate new technique, unconscious of the passage of time. New devices were invented in succession and efficiency of labour kept increasing.

"In this way," the chief engineer said in conclusion, "we wound up in only 20 days the construction project of the furnace which was estimated to take three months first and got the first molten metal pouring out of it on September 9, the birth anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

* * *

Loud speakers in the compound were acquainting us in succession with news about fresh achievements in labour.

"Yesterday the induction furnace workshop fulfilled its yearly plan followed by the second rolling shop..."

Hero of Labour An Sang Jo, leader of the raw materials workshop No. 2 said stroking down his grizzled hair:

"As every workshop and every workteam grapple with their work in such a way of handling things that we, the supplier of raw materials, also get greatly encouraged."

At present the whole steel plant is seething with a drive for turning out more steel and structural steel of better quality as it pledged to the Party and the Leader.

From day to day one new upsurge after another are taking place and records set in the morning are rewritten to become old ones in the evening. Molten metal is flowing out more vigorously.

Yun Won Gil

Hitters of the yearly targets—workers of a processing workshop of the Pak-won Machinery Plant with the title of Chollima

* * *

Members of the Ri Myong Pyon workteam of the Sampo Station of the Forestry Office in Rimyongsu make it a rule to study the Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas to be more faithful to the Party and the Leader, following the example of the revolutionary spirit of the guerrillas

FORESTRY WORKERS' DAY

The first Sunday of October each year is the public holiday of the forestry workers in our country. On the occasion of the Forestry Workers' Day, the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly awarded the title of Merited Feller, Merited Log Carrier or Merited Raftsman to 13 forestry workers who, upholding the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on forestry, have been engaged devotedly in this field for many years and have performed distinguished feats in the production.

On October 1, colourful events in honour of the Forestry Workers' Day were held at forestry offices and stations and saw mills in different parts of the country. In the village near the Samjiyon Station of the Forestry Office in Rimyongsu, fellers, raftsmen, carriers and all other forestry workers gathered at the meeting hall, taking pride in their achievements and with a new resolution to score greater successes in the future.

Addressing the meeting, chief engineer Rim Chol Nam expressed heartfelt thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung who always pay meticulous and profound care to the livelihood of forestry workers.

This reflected the unanimous feeling of all our forestry workers, and not his own feeling alone.

In the pre-liberation days forestry workers were denied even their elementary human rights and, removed from education, public health service and cultured life, eked out a scanty, unstable living, moving from one place to another in remote mountainous areas.

But all this has already become a thing of the long past.

After the liberation, they became the masters of the country, masters of the forest. In high appreciation of their labour the State instituted the honourable title of Merited Feller and that of Merited Raftsman. These titles are conferred upon those forestry workers who have rendered devoted service. Our forestry workers receive from the State various kinds of labour protection materials and other necessary supplies free of charge, according to seasons and their specific working conditions. Commuters' buses are specially arranged for them.

In the past it was out of the question for them to send their children to school. But today, thanks to the education policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, they are sending their sons and daughters to schools at various levels where free education is given and they are provided, through the medium of nurseries and kindergartens, with all conditions for the profection and rearing of their growing children just as are people in the urban districts.

In a valley near the Yugok Forestry Office, Samjiyon County, Ryanggang Province, there is a school where two teachers have been appointed to take charge of 18 children.

Earlier, Premier Kim Il Sung said the following as regards the necessity of raising the cultural standards of forestry workers:

"Leading functionaries in the field of forestry should set up clubhouses and libraries in the workers' settlements so that the workers may carry on mass culture work vigorously, and should direct meticulous attention to ensuring conditions for them to enjoy a cultured life."

In 1965, there were in our country nice forest-villages built up and furnished with 1.3-fold as many schools and cultural and welfare establishments as in the previous year.

Premier Kim Il Sung often personally visited forest villages and felling stations and directed deep care to the life and working conditions of forestry workers. And he sat together with workers to consult with them about the development of forestry and took measures for it. Consequently, our forestry workers have come to settle down in definite areas and lead a more secure life. It has also been possible to organise the work in the field of forestry in a planned and scientific way and use their manpower, equipment and materials in a concentrated, effective way.

The Workers' Party of Korea has spared nothing for the development of forestry. Especially, it has paid great attention to relieving the forestry workers from their arduous and hard toil and strengthening their material and technical foundations. As a result, every year, more and more steps of mechanisation have been introduced in our forestry.

In 1966 as compared with 1960, the number of locomotives for logging railroads grew to 175 per cent, lorries to 263 per cent, tractors to 597 per cent and electric saws to 242 per cent.

In 1966, our forestry workers quadrupled the output of timber as against 1946, the year following the liberation.

In response to the Party's call for planting ten trees when they fell one and a hundred when ten, they have annually planted a great many trees and thus crealed dense forests.

Upholding the new line set forth by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held last year, a line of carrying on economic construction and defence building in parallel, our forestry workers are daily registering fresh results to fulfil their plan for the production of timber ahead of the set time.

Soh Gum Ja

Statement

(Continued from Page 3)

earnest and sincere effort at the talks to continue to meet the aspiration of all the Korean nationals in Japan who want to return to their homeland.

The Japanese side, however, categorically rejected without any reason and ground the just suggestion of our side for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement and tried to justify its scheme to disrupt the repatriation operation, putting up the sophistry that the "goal of the repatriation agreement has been attained" and there would be some other means of repatriation even after the abrogation of the repatriation agreement.

When it was proved in the course of the talks that there wasn't any method more reasonable than that of repatriation under the present agreement, as shown by the practice of the past eight years and that it would take a long time before the goal of the repatriation agreement was attained, and when the Japanese side's unwarranted arguments and the grounds for these arguments went bankrupt, then the Japanese side raised the question of discontinuance of the talks.

With a view to removing the obstacle created by the Japanese side and ensuring the successful progress of the talks our side made a fair proposal for inviting the representative of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, which represents the will and interests of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and which is directly concerned with the repatriation operation, to participate in the talks.

But the Japanese delegation rejected this, too, and finally perpetrated the dastardly act of leading the talks to a rupture, even refusing to discuss about the place and date for the resumption of the talks though it had itself proposed a temporary suspension of the talks.

Even if the Japanese side abrogates arbitrarily and unilaterally without consultation with our side the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan, a bilateral agreement concluded between the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan, it is null and void, and the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will not recognize it.

The Japanese government authorities are now slyly scheming at the dictates of U.S. imperialism to use the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan, a humanitarian work, as another lever for their political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea.

But the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and the Korean and Japanese peoples will never remain a spectator to such criminal scheming of the Japanese government authorities.

The Japanese militarists must look straight at reality and stop behaving ill-advisedly.

The Korean people of today are not the Korean people of yesterday when they were forced to lead the life of a ruined nation.

The Korean nationals in Japan are proud overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their socialist motherland where the century-old aspiration of the nation has been realized under the sagacious leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the forty million Korean people. The Japanese authorities must give up at once the foolish attempt to block the route of the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan.

Today there are a large number of Korean nationals in Japan who are desirous of returning home. Those who have already filed applications for repatriation alone number over 17,800. Their number is increasing with each passing day despite the harsh, bestial suppression by the Japanese government authorities.

As long as there are those desirous of returning home, the present repatriation agreement must be extended without amendment and the repatriation work be continued at all events. All the Korean nationals in Japan who desire repatriation will surely return to their glorious motherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and the repatriation ship carrying them home will continue to ply between Chongjin and Niigata.

Nothing can break the burning desire of the Korean nationals in Japan to return at an earlier date to the bosom of the motherland where there lives Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the forty million Korean people, and lead a happy new life.

With no machinations can the Japanese government authorities escape the obligation to send home with a sense of responsibility the Korean nationals in Japan desirous of returning home to the last man.

If the Japanese authorities should be dogged enough to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan, defying the strong denunciation by the Korean and Japanese peoples and the world's peace-loving people, they would be unable to escape a stern judgement as a heinous foe of justice and humanitarianism.

Should They Disrupt Repatriation Work,

JAPANESE SIDE BROKE DOWN KOREA-JAPAN RED CROSS TALKS

Japanese Authorities Will Incur Grave Consequences

D.P.R.K. RED CROSS DEL. ISSUES STATEMENT

On September 25 a spokesman of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held a press conference and issued a statement of the delegation of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society denouncing the Japanese side for its criminal action to have led the recent Korea-Japan Red Cross talks to a breakdown and walked out of the conference hall.

In the statement the Red Cross delegation of our side pointed out that the action taken by the Japanese side fully revealed the criminal design of the Japanese government authorities to disrupt the repatriation operation of Korean residents in Japan, and branded it as an open challenge to the Korean and Japanese peoples and the world's progressive people who value justice and humanitarianism.

The statement continued:

The Japanese side had come here to attend the meeting to save its face and to escape the responsibility for the scrapping of the agreement. But when its real intention was fully laid bare, it ran away according to schedule.

Speaking of the question of repatriation of Korean residents in Japan, it is a part of the work for atoning for the historical crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in the past and the Japanese authorities are under obligation to carry it out to the end in a responsible way.

The current repatriation agreement was signed with this aim in view by the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organisations authorized by their respective governments on the principles of humanitarianism and the Red Cross.

However, the Japanese side unilaterally decided to annul this agreement and made it public, not even having advance consultations with our side.

As from August 12 last the Japanese side refused to accept the applications for repatriation from those desirous of returning home and closed the reception offices for the registration of repatriation applications throughout Japan.

Using the question of repatriation of Korean residents in Japan, a humanitarian question, in its political bargaining with the South Korean puppet clique, the Japanese government went so far as to issue a "joint statement," committing itself to the South Korean puppet clique not to continue with the repatriation work any more.

That the Japanese side set August 12 as the deadline for accepting the repatriation applications and closed the offices for the registration of the repatriation applications was a contravention of Paragraph 1 of Article 2 and Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the repatriation agreement.

The Japanese side can never deny this.

The Preamble, Article 1, Paragraph 1 of Article 2, Paragraph 1 of Article 3, Articles 4, 6 and 9 of the agreement and the spirit permeating the agreement explicitly prescribe that the repatriation operation should be continued as long as there are those desirous of returning home and that when repatriation operation cannot be terminated within the term of the agreement, the agreement should be renewed.

Today 600,000 Korean nationals are still living in Japan. There are as yet many of those who want to return to their glorious motherland to start a new life among the Korean residents in Japan whose life is under constant menace by the policy of rigorous national discrimination and suppression by the Japanese government and who are clutched in the grip of privation and lack of all rights, and their number is daily increasing; and even according to an announcement of the Japanese side, the number of those registered as desirous of returning home exceeds 17,000.

It would require at least six—seven years to send all of them home under the present repatriation agreement. The Japanese delegation admitted itself that they cannot be sent home within the term of the agreement and, therefore, the repatriation operation should be continued in accordance with the present agreement.

It is ridiculous indeed that, this notwithstanding, the Japanese delegation put such incredible arguments as "the aim of the agreement has been attained" and "the agreement cannot be renewed any longer."

Proceeding from the position of sincere love for our fellow countrymen in Japan, our side made it known that we are willing and fully prepared to take in not only the 17,000 compatriots who have applied for repatriation but all those who want to return home, and that we can dispatch more boats at any time.

Our side sternly pointed out that the dispatch of more boats is possible only under the condition that the present repatriation agreement is renewed and that, therefore, the Japanese side should not undermine the conditions enabling the dispatch of more boats.

Unable to produce any reason for the annulment of the repatriation agreement, the Japanese side bluntly stated that it would repeal the agreement because "certain other means of repatriation" would be found at any rate.

On September 16 our side proposed to invite to the talks a representative of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan as an important step for pushing on the talks which were brought to a stalemate owing to the insincere attitude of the Japanese side.

But the Japanese side flatly rejected this sincere proposal of our side.

As the Japanese side insisted only on discontinuing the talks though none of the questions to be solved at the talks was settled, our side, proceeding from the sincere desire to prevent the rupture of the talks, suggested to the Japanese side on September 18 that our side could agree to a temporary recess of the talks on condition of a promise about the place and date for the resumption of the talks.

But the Japanese side, under the pretext of some unavoidable reasons on its side, persistently refused our proposal, saying that it was not in a position to decide on the place of the talks, though it could agree to resume the talks in early November.

Our side agreed to choose a day of early November for resuming the talks, if the Japanese side suggested it for some unavoidable reasons, and urged the latter to designate Moscow as the place of resumption.

But, at the 15th session Tanabe, head of the Japanese delegation, stated that even the points on which both sides had so far approached an agreement would come to nothing if the Japanese side did not agree to the claims of the Japanese side and declared that this should be the last session of the talks, as his side had nothing more to say, then he walked out of the meeting hall.

Thus, the talks between the Red Cross organisations of Korea and Japan came to a rupture.

All facts show that the cause of the breakdown of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks lies entirely in the premeditated, sabotaging machinations of the Japanese side.

The 600,000 Korean residents in Japan, the Korean and the Japanese people and the world's progressive people will never remain mere spectators to the vicious machinations of the Japanese government authorities to wreck the repatriation operation.

In conclusion the statement stressed:

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sternly warns that if the Japanese authorities doggedly wreck the repatriation operation, indiscreetly defying all those just demands, it will bring the inevitable, grave consequences upon them.

(KCNA)

GAKRJ Issues Statement

REPATRIATION AGT. MUST BE RENEWED AS LONG AS THERE ARE PEOPLE DESIRING AND APPLYING FOR REPATRIATION

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan issued a statement on September 25.

The statement strongly held that the existing repatriation agreement, the reasonableness of which has been fully proved through the repatriation operation for the past eight years, should be extended without amendment now that over 17,800 people have already applied for repatriation and more and more people are desirous of returning home.

The Japanese authorities are twaddling about certain other means of repatriation after the abrogation of the repatriation agreement. This is nothing but sophistry for hoodwinking public opinion.

The present repatriation agreement was signed between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies because there were no diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan, the Koreans in Japan were unable to leave Japan like all other foreigners and because of the historical fact that the Koreans in Japan were originally taken to Japan by force.

It is evident that there is no other way to ensure the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan except the unamended extension of the existing repatriation agreement.

In view of the historical situation in which the Korean residents in Japan settled down there and in the light of the principles of international law and humanitarianism, the Japanese government assumes the responsibility, legal and moral, to ensure to the last the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan who are desirous of returning home in accordance with their wishes.

With no pretext can the Japanese government justify its unlawful stand to unilaterally abrogate the repatriation agreement.

We demand that the Japanese government and the Japanese Red Cross Society accept the just proposal of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society and agree to extend the existing repatriation agreement as it is and resume at once the reception of applications for repatriation.

We strongly demand that the Japanese authorities and the Japanese Red Cross Society resume without delay the talks with the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society for extending the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan without amendment.

We also demand that a representative of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, the party concerned with the repatriation operation, be invited to the talks.

Many compatriots who applied for repatriation have already arranged their household goods and are speeding up preparations for repatriation.

If the Japanese authorities wreck the repatriation work, they must bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

In conclusion, the statement stressed that the Korean residents in Japan will fight to the end to defend the right of repatriation to their motherland, their sacred national right and an urgent humanitarian question, with the support of broad public opinion within and without Japan. (KCNA)

S. Korean Puppets Attempt to Worm into Arab Soil

According to press reports from South Korea, the Pak Jung Hi clique are scheming to set their dirty feet on Arab soil on the plea of taking part in the Ministerial Conference of Developing Nations.

As for the Pak Jung Hi hordes, they were watchdogs of Japanese imperialism in the past and later they turned into stooges of U.S. imperialism and have now become faithful agents of U.S. and Japanese imperialism. Just as was the case with their predecessors including Syngman Rhee, they are a pack of traitors utterly forsaken by the 40 million Korean people.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea are not only the enemy of the Korean people but also the common foes of the Asian and African peoples and, especially, the truculent enemy of the Arab peoples.

It is already a known fact that in 1966 when the British, French and Israeli aggressors launched an armed attack against the Egyptian people the South Korean puppet clique were the first to support it and openly declared their intention to send "volunteers" to Israel. It is also universally known that in 1958, too, when the U.S. and British imperialists started an armed attack on the Lebanon and Jordan taking advantage of the outbreak of a revolution against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Iraq, they issued a "statement" declaring that they "would support the bold measures taken by the United States, both diplomatically and militarily."

When the armed struggle of the Algerian people for the country's independence and national liberation from the control of the French colonialists was making a victorious onward march, the Pak Jung Hi clique made malicious, violent remarks that "A tragedy is coming to Algeria. What one would like to expect from the independence fighters of Algeria who are out of their senses, is their composure which is improbable. We see no prospect for a better turn. This is the actual situation in Algeria." (Dong-a Ilbo, August 25, 1961) And they said: "The leaders of the independence movement in Algeria seeking to impel their nation toward more miserable misfortunes will only invite a world-wide condemnation." (Jonnam Ilbo, September 2, 1962)

Putting an intolerable slur upon the independence the Algerian people won through a protracted, arduous armed struggle, they said: "Algeria's independence not only has brought misfortunes to the Algerians but also constitutes a menace to world peace."

These hostile acts of the South Korean puppets against the Arab nations have reached their zenith before and after the all-round armed aggression of the Israeli expansionists against the Arab countries.

The Pak Jung Hi clique slandered as an "aggressive act violating international law" the blockade of the Akaba Bay the United Arab Republic enforced to defend independence and dignity of the country against the aggressors, to achieve territorial integrity and maintain peace and security in the Near and Middle East, and that it was a "provocative, unilateral action."

When Israel, in collusion with the U.S. and Britain, started an all-round armed aggression against the Arab nations the South Korean puppets by mobilizing all their reptile press defended the Israeli aggressors as a "saviour" and a "liberator" and spoke of them in terms of highest praise, stating that "President Nasser is responsible for unleashing the war."

It is quite natural that the anti-imperialist, independent Arab nations have no relations with Pak Jung Hi and his clique, and, having branded him as a "Tabonbe in the Far East," are raising their voices higher condemning him for his country-selling treachery and for his criminal act opposing the righteous cause of the Asian and African peoples.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, however, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, are prattling about "friendship" and "co-operation" to cover up all these facts and seeking shamelessly to worm their way into the great family of the Asian and African peoples to undermine their just cause in a craftier manner.

The Asian and African peoples will never tolerate this. They will not allow the lackeys of the U.S. imperialists to set their dirty feet on the sacred Arab soil.

The international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is growing with each passing day thanks to the achievements it has gained in the economic construction of the country and in its efforts for the reunification of the country under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, and because of its anti-imperialist, independent foreign policy.

The Korean people have invariably extended positive support to the Arab peoples in their just struggle for national liberation and freedom

(Continued on Page 7)

Korean Question Should Be Left to Koreans Themselves

World Public Demand Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Army from S. Korea and Dissolution of "UNCURK"

The broad public circles of the world are raising their voices higher protesting against and denouncing the action of the U.S. imperialists who have illegally brought the "Korean question" again to the United Nations General Assembly, and they are also strongly demanding the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an aggressive instrument of U.S. imperialism.

OSPAAAL

In an appeal the Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea under the name of the "U.N. forces" and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Stressing that the United Nations has no competence or right to meddle in the Korean question, the appeal said:

The debate on the "Korean question" at the United Nations must be given up, all the illegal "resolutions on Korea imposed upon her by U.S. imperialism be revoked and the Korean question left to the Korean people themselves.

The appeal went on:

The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," together with the U.S. army's occupation of South Korea, is one of the major obstacles to the reunification of Korea. The "UNCURK" is engaged in whitewashing and camouflaging the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy.

The Park Jung Hi clique of South Korea are traitors to the Korean nation. They are a group of pliable servitors of U.S. imperialism strangulating the national-liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

The criminal manoeuvrers of the U.S. imperialists who have been using the U.N. as an instrument for their aggression upon Korea for over 20 years must be brought to an immediate end.

The Executive Secretariat calls upon its member organisations and the world's progressive people to fully support all the just proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Korean people for the expulsion of the U.S. troops from South Korea and for the reunification of their country by themselves without any outside interference, and to wage an extensive movement to extend active support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause.

AAPSO

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, in a statement, called upon all peace- and freedom-loving people to thwart the U.S. imperialists' intrigues at the United Nations and demand the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea so that the Korean people can solve the reunification question by themselves.

The United Nations, the statement stressed, should repeal all its illegal resolutions on Korea adopted under the pressure of U.S. imperialism and take measures to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" and dissolve the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Condemning U.S. imperialism for use of the United Nations in its aggression on Korea and its occupation of her territory, the statement held that the question of Korea's reunification can and must be solved only by the Korean people themselves.

IFATU

The International Federation of Arab Trade Unions issued a statement lashing at the U.S. imperialists who are abusing the U.N. to cover up their aggressive and criminal acts and encroaching upon the freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Korean people by shipping war materials, guided missiles and nuclear warheads into South Korea.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists have bisected Korea and are scheming to ignite a new war, the statement stressed:

The Korean people, in the North and the South, are one nation with a common goal living on the same territory. The Korean people have the right to shape their destiny at their own discretion, without any outside interference.

Holding that the Korean people have the right to shape their own destiny, the Arab workers fully support all the reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's reunification.

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and for the consolidation of their independence.

From the early days of the Algerian people's resistance against the French colonialists, the Korean people, firmly standing on the side of the Algerians, gave an active support to their struggle, and in the meantime diplomatic relations were established between the two countries.

The relations between the Korean and Algerian peoples have rapidly developed since the independence of Algeria.

The militant solidarity of the Korean people with the peoples of Arab countries including Algeria has been strengthened in the course of the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Israeli expansionists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The common goal of achieving national liberation against imperialism calls for the further strengthening of this solidarity.

In the future, too, the Korean people will value their militant solidarity with the Asian and African peoples including the Arab peoples and will do everything in their power further to consolidate and develop it.

Ri Hyon Ik

Salute to National Day of Guinea People

October 2 is the ninth anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Guinea, auspicious national holiday of the Guinean people.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm greetings to the Guinean people who are advancing vigorously along the path of creating a new life, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The independence of Guinea won through the arduous struggle for liquidating the over 60-year-long cursed colonial rule of the French colonialists marked a turning-point in the history of Guinea and is a significant event in the history of the African continent which has awoke to become a majestic "continent of dawn."

The Guinean people, under the leadership of President Sekou Toure, have waged a fruitful struggle to build a new life against imperialism and colonialism, holding high the banner of the Republic gained through their struggle.

Over the past nine years, they have achieved brilliant successes in their endeavours to liquidate the aftermath of the long-drawn colonial rule, build a national economy and create a new national culture.

At present the Guinean people is fighting actively for the complete liberation of the African continent and are contributing to the common cause of the Asian and African peoples, standing firm on the anti-imperialist common front.

The U.S.-led imperialists have ceaselessly resorted to subversive and undermining machinations of every description with a view to arresting the advance of the Guinean people for the creation of a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and stamping out their achievements, thereby warding off their revolutionary influence upon the African people.

All these schemes, however, have been frustrated by the resolute struggle of the Guinean people.

The Eighth Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea held in Conakry recently summed up the brilliant successes attained in the past nine years after independence and discussed a series of tasks of consolidating political independence of the country and of further strengthening its economic independence.

The Korean people who rejoiced at the successes and joys of the Guinean people regarding them as their own extend warm congratulations to the Eighth Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea and its brilliant results.

Greeting Guinea's red-letter day, the Korean people wholeheartedly wish the Guinean people fresher successes in their struggle in defence of the independent development of their country and their national independence, against imperialism and colonialism.

"Unification Day of the Federal Republic of the Cameroons"

The Korean people extend felicitations to the Cameroonian people who are marching along the path of independent development of the country fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence, on the Unification Day of the Federal Republic of the Cameroons which falls on October 1.

The independence of the Cameroons and the founding of the Federal Republic of the Cameroons were precious gains of the long-drawn and sanguinary struggle waged by the people of the Cameroons against imperialism and colonialism and marked a new turning-point in their history.

In the past six years after the proclamation of the Federal Republic, the Government and people of the Cameroons, under the leadership of President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, have gained brilliant successes in their efforts to consolidate the aftermath of colonialism, consolidate national independence and to achieve the prosperity of the country.

The Cameroonian people, overcoming one-crop cultivation, one of the pernicious aftereffects of the protracted colonial rule in agriculture, have developed it in many-sided ways and made a series of remarkable, significant achievements in the development of industry and agriculture.

A great progress has been made in the development of national culture and the training of their own cadres as well. Foreigners have been replaced with the Cameroonians in the administrative organs, the army and schools. The number of primary and secondary school pupils has increased considerably.

The U.S.-led imperialists who bear an ill will against the independent development of the Cameroonian people have never ceased to perpetrate subversive and undermining activities against the unification of the two parts of the Cameroons and their merger into a single national state.

By no machinations, however, the imperialists and colonialists could thwart the unanimous aspiration and arrest the advance of the sagacious and valiant Cameroonian people who are out to build a new life.

The Government and people of the Cameroons have frustrated the aggressive moves of the U.S.-led imperialists and are now striving to consolidate the unity and co-operation of the anti-imperialist forces in Africa so as to cope with the imperialists' subversive and sabotaging activities.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and the Cameroons are strengthening and developing from day to day in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Particularly, the visit of a goodwill mission of the Government of the Federal Republic of the Cameroons to our country in June contributed to the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples.

The Korean people are satisfied with the daily developing friendly relations between both peoples.

We in Korea wish the Cameroonian people fresh successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of their country.

Seventh Anniversary of Independence of Cyprus

On October 1, 1960 the people of Cyprus proclaimed the independence of the country and embarked upon the building of a new life.

The independence of Cyprus was a valuable fruit of the protracted and staunch struggle waged by the people of this country against the colonial rule of the British imperialists.

The imperialists tried incessantly and viciously to liquidate the young independent Cyprus while in the cradle.

To colonise this country again and turn it into an atomic and rocket base of the Nato, the U.S. and British imperialists have caused dissension in Cyprus and hurled their aggressive forces into this island country and are trying to prevent the Cypriots from building a new life.

But the Cyprian people have risen up in a determined struggle to defend national independence and freedom, foiling also the machinations of the imperialists. They are waging an unremitting struggle demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops and the abolition of NATO military bases.

The Cyprian people in the past seven years since their independence have ceaselessly waged dauntless struggle to defend the dignity of the nation against the schemes of the imperialists for aggression and intervention.

The Korean people, who have always supported the unflinching struggle of the Cyprian people, extend congratulations to them and express firm solidarity with them on the seventh anniversary of their independence.

The Cyprian problem should be solved by the Cyprian people themselves in accordance with the principle of self-determination without any foreign interference.

The Happiest New Generation

In Korea, education is free and university and college students receive government stipends. Photo shows students of Kim Il Sung University

October 1 is the Students' Day, a holiday of students—the happiest generation in our country.

The Party and the Government show the greatest concern for the pupils and students who, being the valuable assets of the country, will bear the future destiny of the nation on their shoulders.

Our country, a "country of students" or a "country of youth" as people call it, has over 2,600,000 students and pupils enrolled in over 5000 schools at all levels, of which higher educational establishments number 98.

In those days preceding the liberation in 1945, that is, in the days under Japanese colonial rule, only 35 per cent of the school-age children were enrolled in primary schools.

In 1949, however, 98 per cent of the school-age children were enrolled in the primary schools. Primary school education was made compulsory in 1956, and in 1958 compulsory secondary school education was introduced. Universal nine-year compulsory technical education has been enforced since April 1 this year.

One can easily understand that a universal nine-year compulsory technical education involves a great expenditure of money.

In our country, the Government bears the whole expense of education. No burden is imposed on students and their parents and brothers.

Our students and pupils do not pay tuition because school education is free in our country. Students at higher educational establishments are granted government stipends.

Even under the current revolutionary situation in which the building of the economy and the defences is carried on in parallel, our students receive increasingly great benefits. This bespeaks the might of our powerful socialist motherland. But the strong national power alone is not enough to undertake all these things.

All this has been made possible, above all, thanks to the great concern the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung show for the training of the rising generation into revolutionaries immensely loyal to the motherland and people, into men of a new type who are enlightened and harmoniously developed.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the national-liberation movement and the Communist movement in Korea to a new stage and established the most brilliant traditions of the youth movement. In those difficult days, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally organized and guided the Young Communist League and the Children's Corps and trained the youth and children into ardent revolutionaries and Communist fighters. He set up schools in guerrilla base areas, personally wrote manuscripts for teaching materials and composed revolutionary songs to educate children.

He saw to it that children put on cotton-padded clothes and, free from hunger, studied to their hearts' content even when a guerrilla base area was burned down, food ran out and the grown-ups there were hungry and shivering from cold.

Premier Kim Il Sung saw to it that priority was given to the construction of schools in the early post-liberation period and after the victorious conclusion of the severe Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors.

Among the biggest structures in Pyongyang are the Children's and Pupils' Palace and Kim Il Sung University buildings.

The Party and the Leader show kindred concern for the education of the children of the overseas Koreans as well.

Enjoying the love of the Party and the Leader, our younger generation are studying to their fill and growing up free from worries. They keenly feel the great benefits the Party and the Leader are giving them, keenly feel how much they owe to their motherland. This is why they have always stood in the forefront of the undertaking to put into practice the call of the Party and the Leader.

When the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialists' armed aggression broke out in 1950, our students who had enjoyed a real freedom and who had been educated by the Party in the five years since the liberation, upholding the call of the Leader, fervently volunteered for military service to take up a rifle of justice in place of a pen.

A couple of days after the war broke out, in Kim Il Sung University over 2,800 male and female students volunteered to go to the front. They were followed by nearly all of the young students in all parts of our Republic.

Of the students of Kim Il Sung University, two were awarded the title of the Hero of the D.P.R.K and over 1,000 were decorated by the State during the war. This fact alone is enough to show how valiantly our students fought in defence of the country and how faithful they were to the Party and the Leader.

When the post-war rehabilitation and construction started, our students voluntarily took part in it. Later they joined the vigorous labour for socialist construction. Particularly, our university and college students took an active part in the building of Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, and performed splendid feats of labour.

Our students who have energetically trodden the path indicated by the Party and the Leader, are displaying the ardour of youth in full to train themselves into ardent revolutionaries bearing the future destiny of the nation on their shoulders through an active participation in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, by displaying the patriotic zeal of working while studying.

With a high degree of consciousness, a revolutionary consciousness based on Juche that their study is geared to the victory of the cause of socialism and Communism in Korea, and taking over the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party and acquiring necessary living knowledge, they are training themselves into men of a new type who possess good knowledge, lofty moral character and sound physical strength and are singing the praises of the happiness of today.

Bak Min Su

Pupils of the Minhung primary school in Pyongyang who, under the warm care of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, are studying to their hearts' content and growing up happily

Pyongyang Meeting Celebrates Students' Day

On the afternoon of October 1, a grand meeting marking the Students' Day was held in Pyongyang at the open-air theatre in the Moran-bong Youth Park with the participation of university and college students in the capital and localities as well as students of schools at all levels.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, was reverently put up on the wall behind the platform and big streamers bearing the slogans, "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" hung on either side of it.

Vice-Premier Choe Yong Jin, Minister of Common Education Yun Gi Bok and responsible figures of the Party, government organs and public organisations attended the meeting in celebration of the holiday of the students.

The meeting opened with the chorus of the "Song of Generations Kim Il Sung." O Gi Cho'n, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, delivered a report.

Then, amid a storm of applause, the meeting adopted a letter addressed to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The meeting also adopted an appeal addressed to the youth and students in South Korea.

The meeting closed with the resounding chorus of the song "Let us defend at the risk of our lives the Party Central Committee." After the meeting, an art performance was given by students and youths in the capital and a film was shown.

On the same day, schools at all levels in the city organised various functions such as exhibitions of students' works, athletic meets, games and amusements and spent the holiday pleasantly.

Anti-Cuba Plot Is Doomed to Failure

A foreign ministers' meeting of the "Organization of American States" was held in Washington recently under the command of U.S. Secretary of State Rusk.

The whole course of the meeting revealed the sinister intention of the U.S. imperialists to rally more closely their followers in Latin America for a new collective armed intervention in Cuba and for a stricter "economic blockade" against it.

During the meeting Johnson invited foreign ministers of the U.S. satellites in Latin America to the White House and openly inspired them to armed aggression against Cuba, frivolously slandering Cuba that it is engaged in "undermining acts" and "subversive activities" and then telling them that the member nations of the "Organization of American States" should "support each other" and "use force if necessary."

At the meeting Rusk put forward a "four-point plan" designed to "isolate Cuba" and urged his followers to continue to apply military, economic and political pressure upon Cuba.

The recent foreign ministers' meeting of the "Organization of American States" held in Washington shows that the anti-Cuban intrigue of the U.S. imperialists has assumed a more wicked phase.

The U.S. imperialists are infiltrating counter-revolutionary armed spies into Cuba in their attempt to assassinate the leaders of this country and undermine socialist construction there. And they are frantic in instigating their stooges in Latin America to create conditions for their aggression against Cuba. Recently the U.S. imperialists perpetrated another violent act of provocation to inspect the diplomatic luggage of the Cuban delegation to the 22nd U.N. General Assembly.

The vicious scheme of the U.S. imperialists to stifle the Republic of Cuba is a challenge to the revolutionary people of the world and a grave menace to security and peace in the Western Hemisphere.

The Korean people, along with the revolutionary people of the world, resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for their provocations against the Republic of Cuba.

"It is an internationalist duty of all the revolutionary peoples to fight in defence of the gains of the Cuban revolution. The revolutionary Cuba represents the future of Latin America and its very existence encourages the peoples of this continent in their liberation movement.

"The victory of the Cuban revolution furnishes striking evidence that imperialism is doomed to fall and the national-liberation revolutions and people's revolutions will certainly triumph in our times. It is for this very reason that the U.S. imperialists hate and fear so much this small island country." (Kim Il Sung)

With no frenzied machinations can U.S. imperialism halt the advance of the Cuban revolution.

The Cuban people are firmly safeguarding their revolutionary gains under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro and they are full of a determination to smash resolutely all the aggressions of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists who are clinging to the anti-Cuban intrigues will not be able to escape a shameful defeat.

Kim Sung Hyong

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